THE

North-China Herald.

VOL. XI., N°. 522. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1860. PRICE, TAELS 15 PER ANNUM.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Majesty's Legation and Superintendency of Trade in China.

H. M.'s Legation, Shanghai, 22nd June, 1860. E. ST. JOHN NEALE, *Secretary of Legation.*

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that from and after this date, and until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Britannic Majesty's Legation and Consulate General in Japan.

H. B. M.'s Legation, Yeddo, February 20th, 1860. By Order, ABEL A. J. GOWER.

SHIPPING.

CIRCULAR.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steam-ship *Cadiz*, Captain W. D. CLOETE, will be despatched from Shanghai, on *Thurs lay, the 2d August, at daylight*, (or any time of the night *of the 1st and 2d*, as the state of the tides may require), with Her Majesty's Mails, for conveyance to Europe *vid* Hongkong.

She will have room for 2,000 bales of SILK for Ports beyond Suez. Applications for which, will be received until *Noon of Friday, the 27th current*, when the usual allotment will be made, *instead of Saturday, the 28th*, as previously circulated.

CARGO will be received on board up to 5 P.M. *of Tuesday, the 31st July*, and PARCELS at this Office until *Noon* of the same day.

Correct forms of Bills of Lading can be had on application to this office.

W. R. DALZIEL, *for the Agent.*

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Shanghai, 20th July, 1860.

N.B.—Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

DURING my absence Mr. JULIUS HALLPIKE is authorized to sign my name.

C. S. COMPTON.

tf Shanghai, 20th July, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. W. H. VACHER and Mr. R. JARVIE in our firm ceased on the 30th ultimo.

GILMAN & Co.

11au China, 2d July, 1860.

NOTICE.

WE beg to inform the Community and Visitors of Shanghai, that the business hereunto carried on under the firm of KUPFERSCHMID & Co. will from this date be carried on under the style of REIMER & Co.

KUPFERSCHMID & Co.

Shanghai, 2d July, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned beg to inform the Community and Visitors of Shanghai, that they will from this date carry on the business of Messrs. KUPFERSCHMID & Co.

REIMER & Co.

13oc Shanghai, 2d July, 1860.

NOTICE.

WE have established ourselves, as *Merchants and Commission Agents*, in Shanghai, under the style or firm of JARVIE, THORBURN & Co.

BUCHANAN, HAMILTON & Co., *of Glasgow.*

ROBERT JARVIE, *of Shanghai.*

WILLIAM THORBURN, *of Shanghai.*

Glasgow, 12th March, 1860.

NOTICE.

WITH reference to the above we have this day established ourselves, as *Merchants and Commission Agents*, at this port.

JARVIE, THORBURN & Co.

Shanghai, 1st July, 1860. 4au

NOTICE.

CONSEQUENT on Mr. BLAND's retirement, our Firm, after this date, will be changed to that of SHAW, BROTHERS & Co., the partners being,

CHARLES SHAW, *London.*
THOMAS K. SHAW, *Liverpool.*
HENRY G. HOLLINGWORTH, *Shanghae.*

SHAW, BLAND & Co.

30se Shanghae, 30th June, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have established themselves at this Port as *Merchants and Commission Agents.*

CHAPMAN, KING & Co.

4au Shanghai, 1st May, 1860.

NOTICE.

I PURPOSE establishing myself in Kanagawa on the 1st May as *Tea Inspector and General Commission Agent.*

W. G. ASPINALL.

tf Shanghai, April 19th, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE business of *Public Tea Inspector*, hitherto conducted by Mr. JOHN BLAIN, will be continued by the undersigned.

BLAIN, TATE & Co.

tf Shanghai, 2nd January, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have this day formed a Partnership under the style of BENETT & LEIGHTON for the transaction of *Commission Business.*

P. H. BENETT.
H. LEIGHTON.

tf Shanghai, 1st September, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. GEORGE FINDLAY, in our Firm, ceased on *the 30th ultimo.*

Mr. ANGUS J. CAMPBELL has been admitted a Partner in our Firm, from this date.

FLETCHER & Co.

tf Hongkong, 2d July, 1860.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

MR. EDWARD CAREY SMITH is authorized to sign our Firm by procuration at *Foochow.*

TURNER & Co.

tf Hongkong, 9th July, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. WILLIAM DENT, Junior, in Our Firm ceased on the 30th ultimo.

We have admitted Mr. HENRY WILLIAM DENT a Partner in our Firm from *1st July.*

DENT & Co.

6oc Hongkong, 2d July, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE business heretofore carried on in my name, will, from this date, be conducted under the style of J. B. MAJOR & Co.

JOHN MAJOR.

1se Nagasaki, 25th May, 1860.

NOTICE.

I have this day established myself as a *General Commission Merchant.*

G. H. ALFELD.

24no Nagasaki, (Japan,) 1st May, 1860.

NOTICE.

I have this day established a *General Commission Agency*, at this Port.

W. J. ALT.

tf Nagasaki, 6th January, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have established themselves at this Port as *General Agents and Commission Merchants.*

L. FRIEDEBERG & Co.

tf Nagasaki, 1st January, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have this day established themselves, as *General Commision Agents* at this port.

GÜTSCHOW & Co.

15se Yokuhama, 1st May, 1860.

INSURANCES.

EASTERN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

A BRANCH of the above Company having been opened at *Foochow*, Policies will now be granted upon risks from that port.

SIMMONDS & Co.
Agents in China for the EASTERN MARINE INSCE. COMPY.

tf Hongkong, 9th July, 1860.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, PENANG, and BATAVIA.

TURNER & Co.

tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned Agents in Shanghae for the above Company are prepared to accept assurance as under:

On private Dwelling Houses of the best description, *used strictly as such*, and the contents consisting of Household furniture, &c., therein, in private use, at the rate of ½ *per cent per annum.*

On Buildings of Brick or Stone covered with Tiles, Slates or Metal, detached from Chinese Tenements, and on their contents at the rate of *one per cent per annum*, and to the extent of £10,000 on each separate building.

A Building and its contents taken together form one risk. Thus the above sums may be underwritten on a Building alone, or on the contents alone, or part on the Building and part on the contents.

Assurances for Six months will be charged *three-fourths, and for* Three months *one-half of the annual rate.*

No Assurance is to be considered in force until the premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the Company, the Assured will be entitled to participate in the Profits after five successive payments.

Parties applying for Assurances will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any deviation from which, without the consent of the Company, will vitiate the Policy.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., *Agents in Shanghae.*

tf Shanghae, 2d June, 1860.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this Port are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

DOW & Co.

tf Shanghai, 20th April, 1860.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

Trustees,

JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq. | JOHN NAYLOR, Esq.
CHARLES TURNER, Esq., *Chairman.*
RALPH BROCKLEBANK, Esq., *Deputy Chairman.*

THE Company is prepared to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or its contents. Premiums are payable in the Bills of any of the Local Banks or in other approved Paper.

BOWER, HANBURY & Co., *Agents for Shanghai.*

tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

INSURANCES.

RELIANCE MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above named Company at this Port, and are prepared to Grant Policies on Merchandize by first Class Vessels to any part of the World, payable in *London, Bombay Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong* and *Shanghai.*

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf Shanghai, 1st March, 1860.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

(Established 1843.)

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS (covered by protecting Policies at LLOYD'S and the various LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES,) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy*, the *Straits, Ceylon*, the *Presidencies of India, Suez*, and *England.*

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For RATES OF PREMIUM and other Information, apply to

M. FISCHER. *Hongkong.*
W. R. DALZIEL, *Shanghai.*
S. J. G. JELLICOE. *Singapore.*
T. H. TRONSON, *Calcutta.*
ROBERT FRANCE. *Madras, or*
JOHN RITCHIE. *Bombay.*

The undersigned will also accept Risks upon all *first class* Steam-ships (other than those of the Peninsular and Oriental Company) trading between the above mentioned Ports.

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.

London, 26th November, 1859.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of £10,000, on any one building with its contents, or to the extent of £30,000 in the same occupancy.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.

tf Shanghai, 25th February, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned are appointed Agents for the *Underwriters* and *Marine Insurance Companies of Hamburg.*

HARKORT & Co.

tf Shanghai, 17th December, 1858.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant policies against fire at Shanghai to the extent of Mex. $35,000,—on one risk, as under:

1, On Buildings or on their contents.
2, On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to

WM. PUSTAU & Co., *Agents at Shanghai.*

tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, payable in *Shanghae, Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Manila Bombay* and *London.*

LINDAY & Co.

Shanghae, 1855.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

BASS'S Pale Ale in Hhds., 6tober brew.
Champagne of the 1st qualy, Crème de Bouzy, in doz. cases.
Finest Pale Sherry and Old Irt in 3 doz. cases.
Pale Brandy, Gin and Whiskey | doz. cases.

Apply to

WATSO & Co.

tf Shanghai, 22dune, 1860.

CIRCULAR.

SODA-WATER & LEMONADE.

THE undersigned has commenc making the above beverages for the seasc and begs to state that the quality is unsurpass by any made in China.

Prices as usual, viz

Lemonade per doz. .....bel 1.0.0
Soda-water " 0.7.5

Bottles if not returned within the pace of One Month, are charged One Tael pedz.

Soda-water Bottles bought at 5/prices.

P. F. RIARDS, *Astor use.*

tf Shanghai, 10th May, 1860.

FOR SALE.

GIESLER'S Creaming Champne, Port, Sherry, &c., &c.

SMITH, KENNEY & Co.

tf Shanghai, 16th Sember, 1859.

TIME TABLE

SHOWING the proposed moments of the MAIL STEAMERS between ENGLAND AND SHANGHAI, approved by the Lord mmissioners of the Admiralty. Corrected for30.

North-China 1st Office, April 16th, 60.

FOR SALE.

NOTICE.

OFFICERS of the Army and Navy, Masters of Merchant Ships and others visiting Chusan can at all times be supplied with Stores of superior quality,—consisting of,—

Mess Beef and Pork.
Butter in Firkins and Jars.
Preserved and Potted Meats.
Berkely and Wiltshire Cheese.
Hams and Bacon.
Bass' and other Pale Ales.
London Stout.
Wines and Spirits.
Jams, Jellies, Tart Fruite.
Pickles, Sauces.
Paint—Paint Oil.
Rope, Canvas, &c., &c.

Apply to

GEORGE M. HART.

18au Chusan, July 1860.

FAMILIAR PHRASES IN ENGLISH & ROMANIZED JAPANESE.

By The Revd. J. LIGGINS.

Price—5 mace.

London Mission & North-China Herald Office.

April 14th, 1860.

FOR SALE.

A FEW Copies of the Correspondence with The Honorable F. W. A. BRUCE, C.B., Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in China, relating to the affair at Taku in June 1859,—published in the *London Gazette* and reprinted in the *North-China Herald* —may be had in Pamphlet form at this Office.

tf Shanghai, 19th January, 1860.

FOR SALE.

At the Office of the North-China Herald.

THE "*ISHN CHING LU*," or "*Book of Experiments*," by T. F. WADE, Esq., *Chinese Secretary*; a work in THREE PARTS, designed to assist Students of the Peking Dialect. Price $6.00.

tf Shanghai, 11th June, 1859.

FOR SALE.

TABLES shewing the Exchange given by Bullion Remittances, from Shanghai to India.

Price, Tls. 2 per Copy.

Apply to the *North-China Herald* Office.

tf Shanghai, 27th September, 1858.

FOR SALE.

Price One Tael per Copy.

JOURNAL OF THE SHANGHAI LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY, *at*

FOGG & Co.; HALL & HOLTZ; *and* KUPFERSCHMID & Co.

tf Shanghai, 6th August, 1858.

HOUSES & LAND.

TO LET.

A Coal Godown, with a Wharf privilege, situated on the *Hong que* side, near the Old Dock. Capacity 1,000 tons,

Apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

tf Shanghai, 6th July, 1860.

TO BE LET.

FOR A SHORT PERIOD.

THE commodious dwelling House with or without a large Godown, standing on Lot No. 33, situated at the corner of Park Lane and Church Street.

Apply to

BARNES DALLAS.

tf Shanghai, 29th June, 1860.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE SHANGHAE HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY.

HAS been enlarged, and can accommodate PRIVATE Patients with comfort.

The terms are,

For Private Room, ...Tls. 2.0.0 a day.
" Officers do. .... " 1.5.0 "
" General Wards,.... " 1.0.0 "

Washing One Tael per month extra.

The Lowest charge is Seven Taels.

F. C. SIBBALD, M.D., *Surgeon.*
MR. NEWMAN, *Apothecary.*

☞ The DISPENSARY is well stocked with Medicine, which may be had on application to the Apothecary.

tf Shanghai, July 17th, 1857.

Ta-shing. 泰興

REIMER & CO.,

Chronometer, Watch and Clock Makers, and Jewellers.

CHURCH STREET, CORNER OF FIVES COURT LANE.

SHANGHAE.

CHRONOMETERS carefully rated

Shanghai, 2d July, 1860.

REIMER & CO.,

General Storekeepers, Commission Agents, and Auctioneers.

12ja Shanghai, 2d July, 1860.

H. FOGG & Co.,

Ship Chandlers, General Store-Keepers, Auctioneers, and General Agents.

On the Bund, near the Bridge leading to the French Settlement,

SHANGHAI.

tf 2d March, 1860.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MADAME WRIGHT,

MAGAZIN DES MODES.

BARRIER ROAD, SHANGHAI.

HALL & HOLTZ,

SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS AND BAKERS,

BREAD AND BISCUITS.

SHANGHAE.

CLARK & Co.

Shipchandlers, Storekeepers, Commission Agents and Auctioneers.

SHANGHAI,

Ships supplied with fresh Provisions, Ballast and Filtered Water.

G. GÜNTHER,

SAILMAKER.

YANK KING-PANG CREEK.

Next door to Messrs. Clark & Co.

SHANGHAI.

20ap 20th April, 1860.

McKENZIE & CO.,

Ship Chandlers, Storekeepers, General Agents and Provisioners.

YANG-KING PANG CREEK,

Opposite SAE-KEE's Silk Shop.

SHANGHAI.

SAEKEE & CO.,

Yang-king-pang Street, three doors from Messrs. H. Fogg & Co.

HAS FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Silks, Satins, new patterri Ganzes, Crapes, Embroideries, Nankeens, Sarsnets, Pongees and every description of Silk Piece-goods of Soo-chow Manufacture.

ALSO,

Lacqueredware, Grass Cloth, Ivory Carvings, &c., &c., &c.

AND,

Champagne and other Wines.

KIN-TEE-YUEN,

CAN SUPPLY PARTIES WITH SILKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;

GAUZES OF NEWEST PATTERNS;

SHAWLS, and APRONS;

AND EMBROIDERED WORK OF THE LAST FASHIONS,

AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.

TSING-KEE SHOP,

Near the French Consulate.

Shanghai, 1st September, 1855.

DR. GEO. M. BATES,

YOUKUHAMA—JAPAN.

Terms for attending upon Ships,

One month,	$25:00
More than half a month,	$25:00
Less "	$12:50
If not employed by the month per visit,	$ 5:00

N. B.—Medicines when furnished will be charged extra. 23ju

THOMAS KEPPELL,

Ship Builder.

NAGASAKI.

REPAIRS PROMPTLY EXECUTED,

Constantly on Hand,

MASTS, BOATS & BLOCKS

IRONWORK FITTED TO ORDER.

DRY DOCK.

THE PATENT SLIP DOCK & COMPANY BEG to announce that they are prepared to re-copper and execute all descriptions of repairs to ships, in the most efficient manner, under the supervision of European shipwrights, &c.

H. M. S. *SARACEN*, and a number of other vessels, ranging to 850 Tons Register, have been repaired in the Dock since it was opened last March.

WILLIAM CLOUGHTON, *Director.*

New Harbour, Singapore, 30th March, 1860. 5my

ELEY'S AMMUNITION

COMPRISES EVERY DESCRIPTION OF SPORTING AND MILITARY AMMUNITION.

DOUBLE Waterproof Central Fire Percussion Caps, as originally invented by them, are particularly adapted for use in India, where the caps are often allowed to remain a long time on the nipples of rifles and fowling-pieces, the ignition being at all times safe and certain, whilst in humid weather the discharge is as instantaneous as with ordinary caps on the driest day. For testimonials as to their value for shooting in India, *See Col. Jacob's work on "Rifles & Projectiles."*

PATENT WIRE CARTRIDGES

For killing game at long distances; also the Green Cartridges, made with the largest drop shot and mould shot, will be found very effective at large game, where the sportsman has not a rifle in the field.

Also, chemically prepared Cloth and Felt Gun-Waddings, to prevent the leading of guns. Cartridges Cases for breech-loading shot guns, and Ball Cartridges for Prince's and other breech-loading Rifles, Muskets, Pistols, &c.

ELEY BROTHERS,

Sole Contractors to the War Department.

For Waterproof Military Caps, Cartridges and Caps for Colt's, Adams', and other Revolvers, Jacob's Rifle Shell Tubes, &c.

Gray's Inn Road, London, (wholesale only).

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE undersigned will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, on *Friday next, the 3d prox.*, commencing at 11 o'clock A.M.

A superior assortment of John Gosnell & Co.'s Perfumes, consisting of Finest Eau de Cologne, Treble distilled Lavender Water, Opera Bouquet, Toilet Vinegar, Royal Court Perfumes in Glass stopped bottles, Fancy Soaps, Hair Brushes, Tooth and Hair Powder, Hair Dye, Genuine Macassar Oil, Golden Oil, Moelline, Tooth Picks, Perfume Lamps, Aromatic Vinegar, Court Plaister, Oil Brown Windsor Soap, and other varieties.

A fine assortment of French Preserves, Fancy Biscuits, Green Corn, Tomatoes, Roast Beef in tins; Brandy, Whiskey, Beer: a small lot of Electro-plated Fish Knives; and Sundries.

Catalogues will be issued early.

H. FOGG & Co.,
Auctioneers.

o Shanghai, 25th July, 1860.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE undersigned has received instructions from HY. DENT, Esq., to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on *Monday, the 6th*, and *Tuesday, the 7th August*, at his residence in Consulate Road.

All the Elegant and Substantial Household Furniture; consisting of Dining-room Suite in Mahogany, Drawing and Ladies-room Suite in Walnut-Tree wood. Cornices; and Curtains in Japan Cloth, Satin-stripes, Silk Tabaret, and Chintz Cottage Chintz by Collard & Collard; Bijouterie; Wardrobes, and Book Cases, &c.; Iron and Brass Bedsteads, Carpets, Plated and Glass-ware; Dinner, Breakfast, and Dessert Services; Table and Bed Linen; Chandeliers; Kitchen Range with Copper Cooking Utensils (French Style); Soochow Chairs, and a choice collection of Stores, just arrived.

Catalogues with particulars of each day's sale will be issued early.

FREDK. P. WEBB,
Auctioneer.

4au Shanghai, 27th July, 1860.

HONG-QUE
SHIP, YACHT, & BOAT BUILDING YARD.
Next to the Sailors' Home.

BROWN & PETTIGREW beg respectfully to announce to the Community of Shanghae, that they have this day established themselves at the above-named Yard as Shipwrights, Yacht, and Boat-builders, Spar-makers, &c.

Capt. R. Brown, late of Ilfracombe, is a professional naval architect, and designer and constructor of some well-known English yatchs, and rowing boats. The *Achelous* schooner yatch of 30 tons, the very fastest of her class, was designed and built by him, and he had the honor of furnishing the model of the celebrated yacht *Zarah*, 340 tons, for the Earl of Wilton. R. B. also designed and built the 4-oared gig *Ellen*, which won a 50 guinea Cup at Bideford races in July 1846, by beating the Oxford boat *Juverna*, and Messrs. Searles' celebrated boat *Ino*, and he respectfully solicits the favor of a trial from the gentry of Shanghae for fast rowing and sailing boats.

Mr. Pettigrew has had considerable experience as a Shipwright and Boat-builder, so that the Community may rely on the utmost attention being paid to the quality and substantiality of work and excellence of finish.

Repairs to hull, ironwork, and spars made at the shortest notice, in the most workmanlike manner, and on moderate terms.

Diagonal and all other descriptions of boats built at short notice and reasonable prices.

Soochow light draught boats, fast sailing fish and pilot boats, built on improved models, especially designed for the peculiar requirements of these waters.

B. & P. will be happy to furnish models and estimates.

4au Shanghai, 27th July, 1860.

THE
North-China Herald.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1860.

LATEST DATES.

England,	June 11	Singapore,	July 15
Bombay,	July	Hongkong,	July 23
Calcutta,	" 2	New York,	May 27
Galle,	" 6		

Latest dates in England from China,—
From Hongkong..April 25 } Mail received *vid*
" Shanghai... " 17 } Marseilles, June 6.

DEATHS.

On the 12th June, drowned from on board the *Assyrian*, EDWARD LLEWELLYN, fifth son of the late EDMUND W. JONES of Holt near Chester.

On the 25th June, at Sea, on board of the ship *Charlotte Ann*, SARAH SHALLCROSS, daughter of the late THOMAS SHALLCROSS, Esq., of Liverpool, aged 27 years.

Drowned in a Typhoon in the China Sea, on the 29th July, WALTER CONRAD WIRE, third Officer of the P. & O. Company's S. S. *Cadiz*.

COMPARISON OF OBSERVATIONS,
taken by
A SELF REGISTERING THERMOMETER
in the open air, in a shaded situation, at Shanghai,—the Maximum by day, and the Minimum at night.
FOR THE WEEK.

Ending 27th July 1860.	*Ending 27th July 1859.*
21.—*Max.* 91 *Min.* 80	*Max.* 89 *Min.* 80
23.— " 90 " 77	" 90 " 80
23.— " 91 " 77	" 89 " 79
24.— " 90 " 78	" 90 " 79
25.— " 89 " 80	" 89 " 79
26.— " 89 " 79	" 89 " 78
27.— " 89 " 76	" 89 " 80

To be continued weekly.

QUOTATIONS.
(Friday.)

EXCHANGE, ... No quotations.

OPIUM.

	Malwa			*Patna*		
June,	New,	Tls.	New,	Tls.	Old,	Tls.
21,	815	—	618	—	....	—
23,	820	—	618	—	....	—
24,	820	—	618	—	....	—
25,	820	—	615	—	....	—
26,	820	—	615	—	....	—
27,	820	—	615	—	....	—

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—July 27, *Egle*, (Fr. bq.), ——, from Chefoo; *Berwick Wells*, (Br. sh.), Prynn, from do.; *Livingston*, (Br. sh.), Findlay, from do.; 28, *Cadiz*, (Br. str.), Cloete, from Nagasaki.

DEPARTED.—July 27, *N. B. Palmer*, (Am. sh.), Low, for Amoy; *Geo. Warren*, (Am. bq.), Sowall, for do.; *Aimable Creole*, (Fr. sh.), ——, for North; *Electric*, (Br. bq.), Sprott, for Swatow; *Roseneath*, (Br. bq.), Grant, for Whampoa.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.—Per *Cadiz*, from Nagasaki,—For Hongkong, Mrs. Johnston & child, Messrs. W. T. Mercer, Chas. Dickens, jr., J. Anderson, J. McDonall, A. Crowe, H. Arnold, & Fadulile; for Shanghai, Messrs. J. W. Wood, C. Orio, F. W. Cheney, H. C. Maclean, L. G. Dunlop, G. A. Keppell, John Blain, James Whitlow, Davison, D. Scott, Ovander, A. C. Wild, G. F. Preston, W. B. Yarco, A. Downie, R. Dudley, J. Holdernees, and W. G. Howell.

ARRIVED AT ASTOR HOUSE.

Capt. & Mrs. Morton; Capts. Wyman, Kendall, Borland, and Dennis; Messrs. J. B. Tootal, Faduille, H. Meller, and M. Harduile.

EXPECTED.—To leave Southampton,—
June 20.
For Hongkong, Messrs. Frankiss, Humphrey, W. P. Dalton, and H. Chevalier.
For Shanghai, Mr. Dulcken.
July 4.
For Hongkong, Messrs. Henderson, and W. Kirby.
July 20.
For Hongkong, Mr. Wheeley.
Aug. 4.
For Hongkong, Mr. F. Cholmley.
For Shanghai, Mr. E. Bliss.
Aug. 20.
For Hongkong, Mr. & Mrs. C. F. Still, and J. A. da Fonceca.
For Shanghai, Mr. Bryan.

SHIPPING REPORTS.
(From the Daily Shipping & Commercial News.)

SHANGHAI, 23d July,—The *Anglo-Saxon* signalized the British barque *Hamilia Mitchell* from Hull to Shanghai, in Princes Strait, on 28th June, 120 days out.

25th,—The *Mirage*, Capt. Roberts, from Liverpool, 112 days,—Reports having spoken the *Lady Flora Hastings*, at Anjer, from Hull to Shanghai, on the 20th June, 120 days out.

BRITISH CONSULAR NOTIFICATION.

BRITISH CONSULATE,
SHANGHAE, *25th July*, 1860.

THE post of third Constable to this Consulate being now vacant, candidates for the same are requested to apply personally at the Judicial Office. The pay is Forty-two Mexican dollars monthly, together with a room in the prison. None need apply excepting British subjects of sound health and sober habits.

THOS. TAYLOR MEADOWS,
Her Majesty's Consul.

CONSULAR NOTIFICATION.

BRITISH CONSULATE,
SHANGHAE, 23th *July*, 1860.

THE undersigned, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, has received an application from the following land renters, Mr. Rowland Hamilton, Chairman of the Municipal Council, and Messrs. Whittall, Webb, Antrobus, Thorburn, Jarvie and Gray, to convene a public meeting for the consideration of the subjoined resolutions:—

1. That the Municipal Council be authorized to engage a Secretary at a salary of Tls. 200 a month (with apartments.)

2. That the Municipal Council be authorized to borrow a sum not exceeding Tls. 10,000, granting as security a lien on the wharfage dues, similar to that [illegible] as security for the Bund Loan.

In conformity with Art. X. of the Land Regulations, the undersigned accordingly hereby calls a public meeting, to be held in the Court Room of the British Consulate at 3 P.M. of Tuesday the 7th August next.

THOS. TAYLOR MEADOWS,
Her Majesty's Consul.

THE P. & O. Steamer *Cadiz* carrying the next outward mail for Europe will leave hence at day-light on Thursday 2d proximo. The post-office packets closing as usual the day before.

ARRIVAL OF THE MAIL.—The *Yang-tsze* brought up a portion of the mail, which was landed about 5 o'clock this afternoon. The news is not very exciting. In Sicily, Garibaldi has established a provincial government in the name of the King of Sardinia. King Bomba is reported to have applied to all the powers for assistance, which has been refused. The utmost agitation prevails in Southern Italy.

The Reform Bill will in all probability be withdrawn. The Scotch and Irish measures have already been abandoned.

Rumour of French intrigue in Europe is exercising a most depressing state on the continental markets. Mr. Bruce's ultimatum and answer thereto have been published by Government. They are more defiant than even we expected.

There has been a succession of most awful storms with dreadful loss of shipping. The season too has been unusually wet, and very serious damage to the crops is expected to have been the result.

BULLION.—Per, Steamer from Southampton, 4th June, 1860,—

For Hongkong, ... £ 40,276
For Shanghai, ... £130,050

Consols, 94¼ a 95 for money.

Rate of Discount,—Bank of England, minimum 4 per cent, in the market.

Bar Silver, 5*s.* 1½ *a* 5½*d.* per oz. Standard.

Mexican Dollars, 5*s.* 2½*d.* per oz.

Coin and Bullion in the Bank of England, in both Departments £15,963,102.

Tea—Common Congou, 1*s.* 5½*d.*

Silk—Tsatlee, 20*s. a* 20*s.*; Taysaams, 17*s. Gd.*; *a* 21*s.*; Thrown, 18*s. Gd. a* 22*s.*

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.
(Since our last Report.)

ARRIVED.—None.

DEPARTED.—For Shanghai, May 31st, *Sir Isaac Newton*, from London. May 31st, *Hesperus*; June 1st, *Aerolite*; 6th, *Tung Yu*; 9th, *Spiridion*, from Liverpool. May 31st, *Merse*, from Cardiff.

PASSED ANJER.—For Shanghai,—July 22d, *Primogust*, from Bordeaux; 29th *Lady Flora Hastings*, from Hull. From Shanghai,—June 27th, *Beverly*, for London.

THE insolence of the Chinese residents in this settlement, especially on the Maloo, just now exceeds belief. A civil question asked in the shops is met with insults and sneers; if you want anything done they name a most exorbitant price, and if you object, say at once that you had better be off, as they will not do it for less. The feeling that actuates the mass of Chinese ruffians, who infest our settlement and are living under our protection, is not difficult to understand. After a season of cowardly fear and terror they have found a certain reaction, and are just now trying to assert in arrogance and impudence, their national superiority over the barbarians. This kind of insolence amuses them, and as long as it does not hurt us, we don't feel inclined to attempt to check it. But it is unfortunately the index of a danger, an example of which we have had last year. When our forbearance becomes a byeword among them, and an incentive to deeds of licence, we may look out for serious outbreaks and murderous assaults, and it would behove us carefully to look to the measures which have been taken for the defence of the foreign community. And in so doing we may remark that although the signs are against it, the danger of the coming of the insurgents is by no means lessened. We don't believe that the genuine Changmaos will in any way molest us, but the vagabond camp-followers who do all the dirty work for them will certainly, if they have the chance, try the effect of a midnight rising in this place.

We have about 1,000 men available for our protection. No one will say that in these times, and in the absence of large ships or batteries, this is too much for the exclusive defence of the foreign settlement. And yet by some infatuation these few men are scattered about in small bodies, literally in many instances, miles away. The South, West, and North gates of the city are garrisoned by them; the Ningpo temple and the Joss-house at Soochow bridge absorb a large number; and the rest, no very great number, live in the settlement and on board ship. It is true that barriers have been placed on all thoroughfares leading to the country, but these are merely jokes. They were ordered to be built, but the Chinese contractors took care they were none too strong, a couple of able-bodied men could shake any of them down, in fact we saw one man shake the strongest of them the other day in such a way as threatened its speedy fall. But if they were as strong as the Towse of London of what use [illegible] a defence are they? the enemies we have to fear live in our midst,—in the Maloo, North street, and elsewhere; if no measures are taken to turn them out, we may build a wall round the settlement for no purpose. Even were the foes of our peace outside, the last way they would choose for entering would be by these gates. The Yang-kin-pan creek is at most times quite fordable. The walls, mostly those of China houses, in other places, are feeble and not very high; it is perfectly easy to cross the Soochow creek, or the river, to the Bund, and so come into the foreign city; thus the gates are of but little use indeed.

Now let us suppose that, bent on mischief, certain conspirators fired simultaneously some houses in the city, the French store bungalow, and the grand stand on the Race-course, discharging at the same time a couple of gingalls near the Soochow bridge, what should we do? We should with the troops run hither and thither, not knowing where to expect the foe. The Chinese, many thousands in number, would crowd the settlement while the soldiers were looking after one place, a fire would break out in another; and while hearing of robbery on the one side, messengers would come with news of an out-break in quite a opposite direction. Our helplessness would be dreadful. Half the forces could be obliged to remain to guard quarters; and prominent positions; certainly not more than five hundred men would be available to protect an immense an of ground against darkness and many thousand almost invisible foes; for who could tell a rebel, thief, or incendiary, from any other Chinaman. In this way our settlement might become an easy prey, imply. because we are scattering our troops to protect a poor helpless Taotai and a couple of questionable Mandarins. Such a state of things may seem improbable, but if the allied forces were to meet with a reverse in the North, of however short duration, and the Chinese came to hear of it, this dreadful position would become a reality; for it is useless to deny that the insolence at present manifested by the Chinese is but an inkling of what they intend to do, should another Takoo disaster take place. Why in the name of all that is reasonable should the loss of disreputable strangers now living in our settlement not be turned out? It would in no wise give them an idea that we fear them; the toleration shown to them now gives them an idea of it. Why hundreds of thieves, vagabonds and beggars,—men with no apparent means of getting their livelihood, and yet existing in squalid and dishonest luxury,—should be allowed to herd under the English flag without the slightest supervision or control, is more than we can by any process guess at. We are certain that there is not a right-minded man in the colony who would not rejoice to-morrow to know that a fiat and force had gone out to weed out such ruffianism. If this be not done, for common security recall the troops from the city to watch over these darling pets of the authorities *in this* very nick of danger and excitement. To-morrow may bring the news of operations against Takoo, who will then venture to guarantee the temper of the Chinese mind?

EVERYBODY seems tired of hearing about the Chang-maos, and no wonder, since lately all their doings and principles have been talked about *ad nauseam*. But we must say a few words more about them, and then we can assure our readers that unless these curious folk are more diligent in their movements towards Shanghai, we shall take our farewell of them. Of course this farewell will be after the kind of Madame Grisi, or any other popular character, who always renew their farewells when they have no other way of moving the sympathy of the public.

We are not ardent admirers of the Chinese character in any way, nor are we red republicans; and yet we cannot conceive the reason for the antipathy expressed towards the national revolutionary movement, by people who should be of some authority in Chinese matters. We are very glad ourselves that the movement has not come nearer, because, among other reasons, every display of Chinese martial enterprise, whether imperialist or rebel, is attended with so much mummery, absurdity, bloodshed, and dirt, that our western feelings revolt at the bare idea. But while such repulsive exhibitions on the part of the Chang-maos are kept at a distance from us we are enabled to look at their doings and successes in a proper impartial light, and we must confess that with all our long dealings with the imperialist Chinese, and the ties which spring, or ought to spring, from such intercourse, we have a most decided leaning towards the rebellion. Some complain of the frightful amount of bloodshed which invariably marks the course of the insurgent movement. We don't attempt to deny this fact, but we have already endeavoured to prove that it is necessary, or rather inevitable. A kind of insanity seems to take possession of [illegible] people whenever they hear of the approach of the rebels. They fight among themselves, commit suicide by hundreds, are executed by the authorities on trivial pretexts, and have to bear the barbarity and gross cruelties of the imperial troops sent to protect them. We have ourselves received news from intelligent Chinese that around Shanghai itself the devastation committed by the Taotai's troops has been terrible, and that the people have been in certain cases compelled to go over to the rebels to save the last thing left to them—their lives. We can fancy that starvation and exposure kill not a few, and in this way the amount of mortality is something frightful, even before the rebels actually come. We don't venture to deny that on taking possession of any important place the soldiers of the Heavenly Dynasty use the sword most unsparingly, but we would impress on our readers the necessity of separating the national character of the Chinese from the political character of the present revolution. All this bloodshed is not because the Chang-maos are about, but because the Chinese, the most bloodthirsty race now existing on earth, have fallen out among themselves. Any cause sets heads rolling in China—decapitation may be said to be the only punishment—the rebels slay in such numbers because they are Chinese and follow their instinct; the principles that actuate the rebellion are universal and stand out as strong from the Chinese outbreak as they did from the American revolution.

Then again some complain that they use the name of Christianity in an unwarrantable manner, without being influenced by its tenets. We should have thought that the extraordinary growth of a kind of Christian faith, certainly not more absurd than that practised and believed in by certain classes on the continent of Europe, among a vast number of men, who appear to act somewhat consistently therewithal, would have been a comfort and satisfaction to the Western Faithful. But this very fact seems a stumbling-block to them. They would probably like to see the rebels marching into a conquered place with a couple of beadles at their head and a troop of charity boys following, or perhaps they would like to hear of sectarianism, and the establishment of a St. Barnabas and St. George in the East in each city. Really these people who object to the rebels on the grounds of their belief should remember that the historical account of the progress of the Faith in Europe is not the least sanguine in the world; that in the fullness of their power and intolerance, Christian leaders have through long centuries darkened the earth with their cruelties, and left some of the fairest portions of it devastated to this day. We for our part congratulate ourselves that the Changmaos, only show their zeal in iconoclastic depredations; had they but the fire of certain orthodox men of old in Europe we might indeed complain of bloodshed.

And now let us take a glance at the imperialists against whom the rebels are fighting. It would be really difficult to know what to admire in them, or what principle of theirs is deserving of support. From the very beginning of our intercourse with China until the present time, these imperialists, Manchoos and Chinese all combined, have been systematically and eternally cheating, insulting, and robbing us. They have never let slip an opportunity in any shape or form of doing us injury. The very mandarin who professes so much to you is merely lying and evading. Kying, who of all others was supposed to be the friend of the English, was found to be the basest of all towards us. From the time of the Opium delivery until our defeat at Takoo they have been constantly opposing us. Inflict a severe chastisement on them, as at Canton, and afterwards govern one of their cities as no city in the empire was ever governed before, and they will stab your sentries protect a city, as we are doing at Shanghai, and the people will post an offensive placard or two and run away. What's to be done with such people? Is it worth our while to go on patiently year after year putting up with all their insult, while at the same time we are collecting their revenue, clearing their coasts of pirates, and otherwise doing police duty for them. Is it to our advantage to protect them against rebels who are but too anxious to be our friends and deal liberally with us?

Surely, after all the lessons we have received from the imperialists, it would be just as well to have as little as possible to do with their incorrigible arrogance. If they refuse to come to most plain and distinct terms in the north, and at once to carry them out, most literally and fairly, there remains but one step for us, unless we want to rush into the complications of bolstering up a dead and effete government, and that is to take the Chang-maos in hand, and give them a trial.

THE following letter from our own Correspondent was brought down by the steamer *Thunder*, which vessel arrived on Sunday last. Her letters were sent to the Consulate at 5.30 P.M.; but there being no one there to receive them, or give any directions concerning them, they were taken away and sent again at 11 A.M., next morning, and after a lapse of 18 hours they were received.

It is to be hoped that some better arrangements will be made at the Consulate, by those who have the immediate superintendence of the Postal department, for the reception and distribution of letters immediately on their arrival; for as we are now hourly expecting not only interesting but highly important news from the north, some little self-denial is due from individuals for the benefit of the community generally, which must now be, on the tip-toe of expectancy, and naturally looking forward to the publication of any interesting intelligence within the shortest possible interval of time after its reception.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

GULF OF PECHILI.

TALIENWAN, 10*th July*, 1860.

THE *Roebuck* brought us in the mail this morning, and reports that the rebels are within a few miles of your "model settlement," so that during the present period of inaction here you excite in us no small degree of interest. In my last letter, I informed you of the attempt made by a marine upon Lieut. Hudson's life, and am now happy to say that that officer is progressing favorably towards recovery. The culprit was hanged at 1.30 P.M. on the 13th inst. from the yard-arm of the *Leven*, and died without a struggle, after expressing his sorrow for the crime he had committed, and hoping that his fate would be a warning to the fleet.

Decided signs of an approaching movement are beginning to manifest themselves in the Bay; the Commissary-General is unusually busy, and gunboats with junks in tow,—on each of which the words "Commissariat" No. so-and-so—may be seen painted in large letters—are continually puffing about in every direction.

The chiefs too are not idle, the *Forbin* arrived here on the 13th, with the French naval and military Commanders-in-chief, who inspected our cavalry the same day along with Lord Elgin and Sir Hope Grant, and left that night for Chefoo, whither the *Feroze*, with his lordship on board, followed them this morning. It is expected that he will return to-morrow, and that the expeditionary force will have re-embarked within the next ten days.

S. N.

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H. M. S. *Inflexible*, left this on Sunday last, together with the *Iskander Shah* transport, which vessel had on board a detachment of the Royal Marines, constituting the last of the forces to be despatched hence for the North. The *Nimrod* is now the only one of H. M. vessels left in port. The remaining force is distributed as under.

On board the *Octavia*, one company Royal Marines; Sin-tah-kee barracks, one battery Royal Marine Artillery, and one company Royal Marines; at the South Gate, one company, and at the North Gate, a daily guard.

The Loodianah Regiment is quartered as follows,—Head-Quarters at the Soochow Bridge, and some at the Ningpo Joss-house, South East Gate, and West Gate.

We believe the French troops in and about the settlement do not number 300.

HEAVEN save us from our friends! We English are not the only nation that have the pious exclamation to this effect, but it seems that England is to have more reason for using it than any other nation. The wisdom of our rulers and the national good sense induced us to form an alliance offensive and defensive with the Emperor of the French. On both sides this was considered a master-stroke of policy, and rightly so, for by it we were enabled to defy the advances of a danger that threatened the whole of Europe. But the changes all-things, and has changed, among the rest, the views of men with regard to the Anglo-French Alliance. His Imperial Majesty has been playing such tricks on the honest credulity of John Bull, that their discovery has led to a very bitter feeling against our old ally. The distrust has extended itself everywhere, and the alliance has at last become a clog on the movements of Great Britain whilst she is very anxious to get rid of. Nowhere do we see all this so clearly as in China, from first to last the French alliance here is a mistake, it has fettered our movements, compelled us to much relish delay and temporizing, promises to bring in its train a vast amount of complications from which we shall escape with immense difficulty, and can simply say us no good whatever.

What do the French want in China? They have no commerce whatever, and no territory. Their community, until the last four months, was nil. The only house called French, was in reality a mess; and a French ship was such a city that the Consuls of that nation would scarcely believe their senses when they arrived. But ever since the occupation of Canton, our gallant allies have been mixing themselves in everything. A government of that city, a difficulter at the best, was rendered ten times more difficult by their interference. They built a very small body of men there, but yet they kept, at a time when room was very hard to be got, one of the best barracks entirely to themselves, where our troops did not fill a fourth of its available space. Then, again, they were fond of making absurd police regulations, having bugles, and locking gates, which were a serious inconvenience to some fourteen living in the city. Here in Shanghai, they have been meddling in an unwarrantable way. At first it was rested that they made the Taotai pay the cops engaged in the defence of the city, then that one of them had shot a Chinaman, some one seized an Englishman in a strange manner, and the last of our them is that they have been complaining that the French flag was not saluted by the side of the English on all the gates occupied by our soldiers. They have repeatedly requested the withdrawal of a certain portion of our force from the northern expedition, on the plea of the great superiority, and unless the British General gives them once for all decided answer to these foolish, childish requests, there is no chance of them ceasing. But all these petty trifles sink into the shade, compared with the high doings at Chusan. There some half a Gallic officers, clothed in a little brief authority, are playing such fantastic tricks, that without waiting to see if angels weep for them, it behoves the other authorities simply to put a stop to them. We subjoin extracts from two letters from friends on the spot, by which they be seen that our lively neighbours are literally taken leave of their senses, and are running and rushing about among the Chinese craft like a lot of pirates. The fact is, probably, that whenever the French little maritime supremacy anywhere else directly under the eyes of civilized nations, they don't know what to make of it, put go in and think to show their superiority by doing as much mischief as possible. We would really suggest to the Chusan French officers the necessity of cooling down a little, and not to make disappointment of not going North, the delirium consequent on the receipt of a little extra pay, do away with their better feelings, and lead them to commission of acts of piracy, and as I seem from our correspondent's notes, deeds of murder. We English have got a very good name in China for honesty and almost absurd impartiality, and it will be foolish if we allow the French to place our hard-earned fame in danger by their foolish doings. But indeed the conduct of the English naval officers at Chusan seems inexplicable. They leave our settlement at Ningpo quite unprotected, while they are amusing themselves with hunting pirates who do them no harm whatever. We must enter another protest against the mischievous way in which the English are so fond of doing Chinese police duty. Pirates, as the common enemies of mankind, should be hunted down. But Chinese pirates are not such. They don't interfere any more with foreigners than do the whole coast population of the Empire. The Mandarins should be able to do all that is necessary, and probably would, were it not that they trust to the English, and never trust in vain. Ningpo is itself the seat of a legalized piracy called the convoying trade; the French appear to have got hold of it now. If the authorities have really a desire to suppress piracy in the Chusan archipelago, they have merely to put this traffic under some responsible jurisdiction, and keep a careful watch over it, and the thing ber comes impossible. But it seems altogether that there is a great want of some superior officer both to the French and English forces at Chusan, nor do we quite see how malpractices there can be put an end to unless these are at once sent.

CHUSAN, *July 19th, 1860.*

ON the 17th instant, the steamer *Powerful* left this place with supplies for the troops at Talien-hwan.

Transport No. 41, the *Zouave*, is now taking in cargo, and will be despatched on the 21st inst. for the same destination. Messrs. Johnston and Mossman, of the surveyor's and medical department, are under orders to proceed to head quarters by this vessel.

We believe the Chinese contractors in this neighbourhood have shewn great alacrity in enabling the Commissariat officials to load and despatch these vessels, with the least possible delay. The importance of encouraging them and other traders in keeping the market well supplied, cannot be overrated. To do them justice, they do their part extremely well, but complaints have lately been heard, that the foreigners, who have also a direct interest in the prosperity of this island, have not been equally careful to extend commerce, or to abstain from throwing obstacles in its way.

It appears that much irritation is caused by the visits to Chinese merchant vessels, which the French deem it their duty to make in search of arms. A junk with a cargo of rice, charcoal, &c., was thus visited the day before yesterday. She had, as might have been expected, the customary armament of a Chinese coasting vessel, and was accordingly seized, together with her cargo. The crew, and others found on board, were taken prisoners. Early next morning, a boat from H. M. S. ship *Dordogne* put on shore the dead bodies of two of these individuals. At the same time, the bodies were recognized. One of them proved to be that of a coolie employed in discharging the cargo, the other, that of a clerk engaged in superintending its delivery. Their friends and employers sought information and redress from the Allied Commissioners, we believe without effect; partly, no doubt, in consequence of the absence of the French Commissioner. In the course of the afternoon the other prisoners were released; and they, we are informed, declare that the unfortunate men died from suffocation in the close space under hatches, in a comantine, on board of which they were all shut up together.

We trust that this sad occurrence may be properly investigated, and that measures may be taken to prevent the repetition of occurrences, which by no means tend to raise our national character in the eyes of the Chinese.

As to the seizure of vessels because of their having arms on board; it is sufficient to remark that to interfere with a long-established usage, without giving previous warning, is scarcely compatible with the reputation which Europeans have hitherto held in China for justice and fair dealing. The proceeding is the more inequitable, inasmuch as foreign craft, or craft bearing simulated foreign flags, are generally unmolested, though carrying a far heavier armament than Chinese vessels.

The *Kestrel* gunboat, with some French and English troops, has just left for the southward, on a cruise after pirates.

NINGPO, *July 24th*, 1860.

THE French are behaving very badly to the people at Chusan, and one would fancy that it was a city which they had taken after a hard fight, instead of a place taken possesion of in all peace and quietness. Some days ago a small boat arrived there from Talchow with a cargo of rice for sale, and as she had got, the French said she was a pirate and commenced to treat the crew as such—when *four* Chinese Gentlemen came forward and offered any amount of security that she was an honest trading boat, and traded to Chusan; well, instead of these men being listened to, as they ought to have been, they were roughly dragged on board

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

SHOWING the highest and lowest degrees of temperature in the month of *August*, 1859, from observations taken by a self registering THERMOMETER in the open air, in a shaded situation, at Shanghai,—the *Maximum* by day, and the *Minimum* at night; and the number of rainy days during the same period, —also the average of the same for 7 years.

AUGUST 1859.—12 rainy days.

	Max.	*Min.*		*Max.*	*Min.*
1	94	85	17	91	80
2	85	83	18	85	78
3	89	79	19	84	76
4	90	80	20	85	78
5	89	81	21	85	78
6	94	85	22	84	76
7	91	82	23	82	76
8	89	77	24	77	71
9	88	78	25	82	75
10	86	79	26	83	79
11	87	79	27	85	79
12	89	82	28	87	79
13	91	80	29	86	81
14	87	79	30	88	81
15	88	80	31	91	79
16	90	83			

Average of 7 years { Thermo. *Max.* 88, *Min.* 77. Rainy days 9.14.

To be continued monthly.

SHANGHAI LIBRARY.

Books received last mail.

270—The Great Tribulation, by Dr. Cumming
271—The Rights of Nations, by Count Mamiani.
272—The Antiseptic Treatment.
273—Smith's Law of Husband and Wife.
274—Dr. Wilson's Preservation of Health.
276—Leigh Hunt's Poetical Works.
277—St. Stephens, a Poem.
278—A Man's Heart, a Poem, by C. MacKay,
1778—Rural Life in Bengal. [L.L.D.
1279—Brazil, by Jas. Wetherel.
1280—English woman in Italy, by Mr. Gretton.
1281—Church Life in Australia, by Rev. T. Binny.
1282—British Columbia, by W. C. Hazlitt.
2277—Twenty Years in the Church, by Rev. J. Pycroft.
2278—Anecdote Biography, by J. Timbs.
2279—Here and There in London.
2280—Strength of Nations.
2281—Silk and Scarlet, by "The Druid."
2282—Rifle Clubs, by W. H. Russell.
1053—The Mill on the Floss, by Geo. Elliot, 3
1054—When the Snow falls, 2 vols. [vols.
1055—Millicent Neville, 2 vols.
1056—Flood Field, by W. H. Maxwell.
1057—Chances and Changes, 1 vol.
1058—Billets and Bivouacks.
1059—The Comic Sketch Book, by John Poole.
1060—Sam Slick in Texas.
1061—Life in a Steamer, by Sam Slick.
1062—Dottings of a Lounger.
1063—Phases of Love, translated by G. H. Kings-
1064—Temptation and Atonement. [by.

Shanghai, 29th June, 1860.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

COPIES of the UNITED STATES TREATY with CHINA, published by Authority, may be had at this Office.

Shanghai, 19th November, 1859.

WORKS ON SALE.—

At the London Mission Printing Office, SHANGHAE.

TO be had also at the Office of the *North-China Herald*—

Medhurst's STATE and PROSPECTS of CHINA, ... *Tls.*2.0.0
THE TRUE MEANING of the word *SHIN*, or "SPIRIT," 0.5.0
GLANCE at the INTERIOR of CHINA, ... 1.0.0
THE CHINAMAN ABROAD, or a Desultory Account of the MALAYAN ARCHIPELAGO, by *Ong-t'hae-hae*, ... 0.5.0
ON THE SILK MANUFACTURE, & CULTIVATION of the MULBERRY, ... 0.7.5
GENERAL DESCRIPTION of SHANGHAE and its Environs,.. 1.0.0
NOTIONS of the CHINESE concerning GOD and SPIRITS,..... 2.0.0
CHINESE PHONETIC VOCABULARY,—1 Rupee each, or 3 copies for 1.0.0
GRAMMAR of the Mandarin Colloquial Dialect of the Chinese language, ... 2.0.0
ENGLISH & CHINESE MEDICAL VOCABULARY, ... 0.5.0
A GUIDE to Conversation in the English and Chinese languages, .. 3.0.0
THOM'S CHINESE SPEAKER in the MANDARIN DIALECT. 2.0.0
ÆSOP'S FABLES in CHINESE and ENGLISH, ... 2.0.0

NOTICE.

THE *LADY'S NEWSPAPER & PICTORIAL TIMES*, is the best ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY JOURNAL for Ladies, being especially devoted to their interests, instruction, and amusement. It contains each week, besides the usual Illustrations of the Events of the Day, the Latest Paris Fashions and the Newest Work-table Patterns (working size); and is therefore particularly valuable to Ladies, and Families out of town, and quite invaluable in the Colonies.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	VESSELS.	FLAG & RIG.	Tons	CAPTAIN.	FROM	Sailed	CARGO.	CONSIGNEES.
July 20	Anglo-Saxon	B. ship	765	Laird	London	Apr 8	General	Wm. Hargreaves
.. 20	Assyrian	B. ship	555	Shepherd	do	.. 5	do	Smith, Kennedy and Co
.. 21	Zingari	B. str.	167	Byrne	Ningpo	July —	Ballast	Jardine, Matheson & Co
.. 21	Charlotte Ann	B. bark	435	Good	Liverpool	Mar 10	General	W. B. Adamson & Co
.. 21	Moneka	A. bark	462	McCaslin	Hongkong	July 8	Sundries	Augustine Heard & Co
.. 22	Thunder	B. str.	700	Dennis	North	.. —		H M Government
.. 22	Palmerston	B. bark	397	Peters	Amoy	.. —	Sundries	Jardine, Matheson & Co
.. 22	Almable Creole	Fr. sh.						Order
.. 23	Avalanche	B. ship	692	Stott	Auckland	June 6	Iron, &c.	James Hooper
.. 24	Mirage	B. ship	715	Roberts	Liverpool	Apr 2	General	Smith, Kennedy and Co
.. 24	Gauntlet	A. ship			Cardiff	.. 9		H I M Government

DEPARTURES

From Woosung.

DATE.	VESSELS.	FLAG & RIG.	Tons	CAPTAIN.	DESTINATION	CARGO.	DESPATCHED BY
July 20	Amelia	Fr. bk	300	Griand	North		H I M Government
.. 20	Formosa	Fr. bk			do		Order
.. 20	Meteor	B. str.	136	Macdonnell	*Unknown*	Ballast	Chartered by H I M Govt
.. 20	Leolea	B. schr.	95	Russell	do		Order
.. 21	Millbrook	B. bark	325	Barron	do		Smith, Kennedy and Co
.. 21	Armentan	B. str		Fowler	North		H. M. Government
.. 22	Isechante	B. ship	717	Cobb	Chefoo	Cattle, &c	Gibb, Livingston and Co
.. 22	Ranee	B. ship	610	McHurath	Manila & Woosung	Sun., &c.	Jardine, Matheson and Co
.. 22	Inflexible	H M str.		Brooker	Ta-lien-hwan		
.. 22	Iskander Shah (29)	B. ship	777	Shoesmith	do		Chartered by H M Govt.
.. 23	Prégent [H I M str.			Aubaret	Chefoo		
.. 24	Scotland	B. str.	739	Bell	Ta-lien-hwan		Chartered by H M Government
.. 24	Maria	Por. str	93	Remedios	Ningpo	Ballast	Gilman and Co
.. 25	Princess Charlotte	Du. bg	260	Hille	Kanagawa	Re-expts.	Russell and Co
.. 26	Pruth	B. bark	365	Hutton	Kanagawa	do	Lindsay and Co

SHIPPING IN HARBOUR

And at Woosung.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

VESSELS.	Date of Arrival.	FLAGS & RIG.	Tons	CAPTAIN.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION	Intended despatch
Almable Creole	July 22	Fr. sh.			Order		
Anglo-Saxon	July 20	B. ship	765	Laird	Wm. Hargreaves		
Assyrian	July 20	B. ship	555	Shepherd	Smith, Kennedy and Co	London	
Avalanche	July 23	B. ship	692	Stott	James Hooper		
Bellarat	July 10	B. ship	712	Jones	Fletcher and Co	London	Early
Barom Forstner van Dambeney	July 11	Du. bk	283	Kruymel	Wetmore, Williams and Co	Swatow	
Branscombe	June 28	B. bark	481	Anderson	Bower, Hanbury and Co	Manila	cld 27th
Canton	July 12	B. bark	429	Leighton	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Carin	June 12	Swe. sh	922	Metern	Harkott and Co		
Celestial	July 7	B. ship	494	Bralt	Gilman and Co		
Charlotte Ann	July 21	B. bark	435	Good	W. R. Adamson and Co		
Charmer	June 13	A. ship	1053	Lucas	Augustine Heard and Co		
Clovis	June 18	Fr. sh	674	Lambarine	H I M Government		
Dennis Hill	June 20	B. bark	348	Atkin	Dent and Co	Hkong & M'cao	cld 26th
Derwent	July 1	B. bark	362	Hailing	Siemssen and Co		
Earl of Chester	July 10	B. bark	317	Nancollis	Gilman and Co		
Electric	June 18	B. bark	497	Sprott	Jarvie, Theobarn and Co	Swatow	cld 24th
Elizabeth	July 18	Fr. bk			H I M Government		
Emperor	July 7	B. bark	361	Hodsen	Dent and Co		
Gauntlet	July 24	A. ship			H I M Government		
G. B. Carr	June 23	Swe. sh	622	Kollinius	Lindsay and Co		
Geo. Warren	July 11	A. ship	387	Sewell	Wetmore, Williams and Co	Amoy	cld 25th
Giovanni	July 17	Aus. sh	358	Sissel	Bower, Hanbury and Co		
Grietswold	July 13	Pru. bk	452	Schultz	W. R. Dalziel, P. and O. Agent		
Gustaf	June 24	Swe. bg	280	Hellström	Meynard, Cousin & Cie		
Helen Ewing	June 13	B. ship	759	Pender	Gibb, Livingston and Co	Hongkong	cld 26th
Heroes of Alma	June 4	B. ship	557	Wilson	Gibb, Livingston and Co	Hongkong	cld 25th
H. Liddina	June 15	Du. bk	446	Brink	Wetmore, Williams and Co	Kanagawa	To-day
Ida	June 24	Rus. bk	415	Nykopp	W. R. Dalziel, P. and O. Agent		
Indianola	July 11	Bre. sch	189	Tiedemann	Siemssen and Co	Amoy	
Lucknow	July 15	B. bark	402	Leslie	W. R. Adamson and Co	London	Early
Magna Dena	July 7	B. brig	184	Tyson	Bower, Hanbury and Co	Swatow	Imdt.
Mandarin	June 11	A. ship	726	Parrott	Augustine Heard & Co	Hongkong	30th inst
Mary R. Mitford	June 29	B. bark	519	Leadley	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
May Queen	June 22	A. ship	619	Jordon	Bower, Hanbury and Co	Swatow	To-day
McLeod	June 12	B. ship	1366	Johnson	H I M Government		
Mirage	July 24	B. ship	715	Roberts	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Moneka	July 21	A. bark	462	McCaslin	Augustine Heard and Co	Kanagawa	Early
Morayshire	June 21	B. ship	832	Mathers	Smith, Kennedy and Co	Chefoo	cld 26th
Nabob	June 25	B. ship	840	Jones	Wm. Hargreaves		
N. B. Palmer	July 2	A. ship	1399	Low	Glyphant and Co	Amoy	cld 26th
Nerbudda	July 1	B. bark	428	Will	Order		
Nimrod	Dec 13	B. bark	284				
Oriental	July 11	B. bark	500	Macey	Wetmore, Williams and Co		
Palmerston	July 22	B. bark	397	Peters	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Prins Hendrik	July 17	Du. bk	240	Verpool	Bower, Hanbury and Co		
Progressive Age	Apr 27	A. brig	296	Holmes	Augustine Heard and Co	Hongkong	
Richard Busteed	May 5	A. ship	661	Stephenson	Augustine Heard and Co		
Roseneath	July 7	B. brig	258	Grant	Turner and Co	Whampoa	cld 25th
Rosetta	June 18	B. ship	497	Millidrum	Jardine, Matheson and Co	Hongkong	cld 23d
Seaman's Bride	July 13	A. ship	758	Wyman	Dent and Co		
Senator	July 13	S.o. bk	280	Slocombe	Lindsay and Co		
Sportsman	July 17	A. ship	626	Thompson	Wetmore, Williams and Co	Chefoo	
St. Louis	July 4	A. str.	700	Hutchison	Wetmore, Williams and Co		
Swallow	July 10	A. ship	1423	Morton	Bower, Hanbury and Co		
Ta Yung	July 9	B. str.	124	Filleul	Shaw, Brothers and Co	Tug	
Tory	July 7	B. bark	451	Bennett	Knoop and Co		
William Mitchell	July 6	B. ship	610	Riddock	Holliday, Wise and Co	Swatow	
Zingari	July 21	B. str.	167	Byrne	Jardine, Matheson and Co		

[39 *Merchant Vols.*]

* At daylight with the Mails for Europe.

RECEIVING SHIPS—*AT WOOSUNG.*

VESSELS.	FLAG & RIG.	Tons	CAPTAIN.	OWNERS.
Ann Welch	B. bark	341	Endicott	Augustine Heard and Co.
Ariel	B. ship	592	Keppell	P. F. Cama and Co
Emily Jane	B. ship	427	Vincent	Dent and Co.
Lady Hayes	B. bark	384	Baylis	Jardine, Matheson and Co.
Swallow	B. bark	343	Henderson	Lindsay and Co.
Wellington	B. bark	472	Bennett	David Sassoon, Sons and Co

SHIPS OF WAR IN HARBOUR & AT WOOSUNG.

Names	Class	Guns	Tons	Crew	Commander	Horse-power
Nimrod	H M dispt-boat	6	..	..	R. J. Wynniatt	180
Octavia (15)	H M transport ..	..	..	..		..
Thunder (lbr. str.)	chd. by H M govt.	..	760	..	Dennis	..
Dragoone	H M S gun-boat	..	..	..	Lieut Galey	..
Forte	H M S frigate ..	..	..	..	de Tanouarn	..
Hongkong	H M S steamer	..	..	..	de Montpezat	..
Nyaniock	H M S R M dispt-bt	..	..	..	Sellvanoff	..

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From London—Empress, 8th Oct.; Thor, 12th Mar.; Beemah, 26th Apr.; James Paton, 1st May.; Excelsior, 14th do.; Solent, 23d do.; and Florence, 23d do.

Liverpool—Horizon, 13th Mar.; Pleiades, 14th do.; Ocean Gem, 20th do.; Cambalu, 4th Apr.; Queen of May, 14th do.; Kate Carnie, and Premier, 26th do.; Jumna, 6th May; Polynesia, 7th do.; Queen of the Seas, 9th do.; Tung Yu, 10th do., (put back); Franziska, (put back), Weymouth, and Sillery, 11th do.

Cardiff—Gabalwa, 26th Mar.; Revere, 4th Apr.; Sultan, 6th do.; Isaac Bell, 10th do.; Magnolia, 22d do.; Africa, and Palma, 25th do.; John W. White, 27th do.; Main, 1st May.; and Ghara, 22d do.

Gravesend—Ocean Mail, 14th Apr.; Wagoola, 19th do.; and Wynaud, 21st do.

Newcastle—Eva, 3d Apr.

Dungeness—Lady F. Hastings, 2d departure, 6th Jan. *Plymouth*—Bucephalus, 8th June.

Shields—Britannia, 26th July; Rosina, 27th Dec.; Standard, 7th Apr.; and Cleveland,

Bourdeaux—Rosa Drouet, 20th Jan.

ARRIVAL OF THE MAILS.

	Jany.	*Feby.*	*March*	*April*	*May*	*June*	*July*	*Augt.*	*Sept.*	*Oct.*	*Nov.*	*Dec.*
1850	7	13	6	5	3 & 24	24	24	15	26	22	24	29
1851	none	1	7	2	1 & 30	24	20	17	25	31	none	2
1852	6	9	2	27	19	15	15	14	13	26	19	24
1853	Monthly	26	20	19	19	30	20	27	17	15	22	24	22
	bi-monthly	—	—	—	19	3 & 30	none	3 & 29	none	9 & 23	none	10	20
1854	Monthly	28	25	none	11 & 26	17	26	16	17	25	27	28	none
	bi-monthly	15	7	9	5	12	5	6	4	8 & 28	none	18	22
1855	Monthly	16	none	5	none	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	bi-monthly	16	8	11	13	5	4	2	5	4	4	8	13
1856	Monthly	11	8	19	9	7	4	3	3 & 29	7	6	13	9 & 10
	bi-monthly	—	—	—	—	21	23	21	15	28	26	27	none
1857	Monthly	4	11	5	7	6 & 20	—	14 & 27	—	1 & 29	—	3 & 30	—
	bi-monthly	—	2 & 23	—	2 & 25	21	21	14	12	18	28	24	—
1858	Monthly	3	16	8	5	2 & 28	24	28	26	25	31	30	—
	bi-monthly	1 & 25		24	—	2 & 12	12	12	11	14	15	17	16
1859	Monthly	1	3	8	2	1 & 26	—	10 & 28	—	26	29	—	3 & 31
	bi-monthly	21	17	23	15	14	12	14	12	15	15	22	22
1860	Monthly	..	3	2 & 31	29	..	27	..	..	..	..	..	..
	bi-monthly	20	15	17	17	14	..	11 & 12	..	..	..	..	..

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT *of the* EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI.

Year ending 30th June.	*Total Black*	*Total Green*	TEA *Total Pounds*	SILK *Total Bales*
1844-45			2,500,627	6,432
1845-46			12,459,988	15,192
1846-47			12,494,140	15,972
1847-48			13,711,142	21,176
1848-49			18,303,074	19,134
1849-50			23,363,276	12,237
1850-51			36,722,540	17,343
1851-52			57,675,000	20,831
1852-53			69,431,000	28,076
1853-54			50,343,647	38,319
1854-55	43,385,816	34,835,429	80,221,245	33,965
1855-56	29,115,273	30,184,693	59,299,966	57,463
1856-57	12,470,686	28,443,704	40,914,390	92,160
1857-58	23,978,114	23,988,527	51,317,005	66,391
1858-59			39,135,935	53,370
1859-60	25,663,666	27,800,105	53,463,771	67,874

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI, *from* 1*st July*, 1859, *to* 30*th June*, 1860.

DESTINATION.	BLACK TEA. lbs.	GREEN TEA lbs.	TEA. Total lbs.	SILK Total Bales
To GREAT BRITAIN, *direct*,	23,098,813	8,522,391	31,621,204	19,084
UNITED STATES,	659,401	17,630,987	18,299,388	1,554
AUSTRALIAN COLONIES,	536,006	380,805	914,811	.....
NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES,	48,533	386,330	434,863	.....
THE CONTINENT OF EUROPE,	1,105,398	66,964	1,172,362	47,099
COASTWISE, *etc.*,	217,275	603,628	1,020,903	
MANILA,	240	240	137	
Total	25,663,666	27,800,105	53,463,771	67,874

EXPORT *of* SILK *from* SHANGHAI *to* GREAT BRITAIN, *the* CONTINENT *of* EUROPE, *and* INDIA, *direct, and* COASTWISE,—*from* 1*st July*, 1860, *to date,*

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	Raw: *China*	Raw: *Japan*	Thrown	TOTAL bales	Coarse	Waste	Cocoons
July 1	Pekin, str.,	759	.. Hongkong ..	1,319	.....	.....	1,319	.....	.....	.....
.. 17	Formosa, str.,	450	..do.....	2,369	29	.....	2,398	.....	.....	.....
.. 18	Jubilee,	764	.. London ..	32	.....	5	37	17	25	357

EXPORT *of* SILK *from* SHANGHAI *to the* UNITED STATES.

From 1*st July*, 1860, *to date.*

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	*Raw Silk* peculs	*Other Silk*	*Silk Piece Goods* pieces

EXPORT *of* TEA *from* SHANGHAI *to* GREAT BRITAIN *(direct,)—from* 1*st July*, 1860.

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*Oolong*	*Flowery Pekoe*	*Sorts* including Japan Tea	TOTAL *Black* lbs	*Young Hyson*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Twankay*	*Imperial*	*Gunpowder*	*Sorts* Including Japan Tea	TOTAL *Green* lbs	GRAND TOTAL lbs
July 18	*Jubilee,*	764	London,	314,281	116,356	59,107	.....	6,907	496,651	34,807	7,088	.....	2,375	44,701	120,815	219,286		709,937

EXPORT *of* TEA *from* SHANGHAI *to the* UNITED STATES,—*from* 1*st July*, 1860.

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*Oolong*	*Flowery Pekoe*	*Sorts*	TOTAL *Black* lbs	*Young Hyson*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Twankay*	*Imperial*	*Gunpowder*	TOTAL *Green* lbs	GRAND TOTAL lbs

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